Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 10, with the following amended paragraph:

The R.F. antenna switch according to the invention enables to couple either a low-loss port or a high-loss port to a common port. Thus, the R.F. antenna switch allows to couple either a signal applied to the low-loss port or a signal applied to the high-loss port to the common port or to couple a signal applied to the common port either to the low-low port or the high-loss port. Preferably, the R.F. antenna switch is switched by means of changing the impedances at the individual ports of the R.F. antenna switch. Therefore, in order to couple the signal via a specific port, this specific port can be terminated with a characteristic impedance. On the other hand, in order to block a signal from being transmitted via the specific port, the specific port can be terminated with an impedance mismatch ~~missmatch.~~ The impedance mismatch ~~missmatch~~ is e.g. created by simply switching off an electrical component, like an amplifier stage coupled to the specific port, or by physically disconnecting an electrical component like an antenna coupled to the specific port.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 30, with the following amended paragraph:

Fig. 8 shows a more detailed diagram of the R.F. antenna switch depicted in Fig. 3. The R.F. antenna switch is configured e.g. for the GPS receiver application shown in Fig. 6 and has a directional coupler 804 which is identical with the directional coupler 304 depicted in Fig. 3. The directional coupler 804 has a common port 810, a primary line 854, a coupled line 856, a high-loss port 812, a low-loss port 814 and an isolated port 816. The R.F. antenna switch further has a PIN diode 806 as switching element and two resistors 808, 860 as terminating elements. The function of the PIN diode 806 and the resistors 808, 860 is the same as function of the switching element 306 and the terminating elements 308, 360 depicted in Fig. 3, respectively.